1031. The platoons of 2nd Mysore Battalion N.C.C. were distributed to four colleges at Mysore and three colleges at Chickmagalur, Hassan and Mandya.

1032. One Girl Sub-Troop was raised at Mysore and eight more Troops of Junior Division N.C.C. for boys were raised and the Troops were allotted to Bhadravathi, Nanjangud, Chitaldurg, Hassan, Thirthahalli, Mysore, Kolar, Mulbagal and Bangalore.

1033. The number of Junior Division Girl Troops was increased from 2 to 8 and the newly raised troops were allotted to Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Bhadravathi.

1034. A.C.C. Labour and Social Service Camp was held at Tungabhadra Dam, Hospet, when 2,087 cadets and teachers joined the camp and completed the digging of high level canal of 660 ft. length, 65 ft. breadth and 3 ft. depth.

1035. The strength of N.C.C. Personnel of 9th Mysore Engineering Platoon N.C.C. was 122. A fair weather road about four miles long and an improvised Hume Pipe Bridge were constructed by the cadets in the Community Project area at Issoor in Shimoga District. The course of the river Kumudvati was diverted by excavating a channel and constructing an earthern bund. The unit won a silver cup for the best and efficient work done.

1036. The University of Mysore attained autonomy consequent on the introduction of the Mysore University Act, 1956, which came into force from 1st January 1957.

(iii) Karnatak University, Dharwar.

1037. The Karnatak University Bill, based on the recommendations of the Karnatak University Committee which was appointed on 17th April 1947 to fulfil the demand of Kannada speaking people for the establishment of higher educational institutions in their own region, was passed by the Bombay Legislature in April, 1949. Thus the Karnatak University was incorporated on 1st March 1950 and started functioning.

1038. After the Re-organisation of States from 1st November 1956, the Karnatak University came into the New Mysore State.

1039. The Karnatak University is both an affiliating and teaching University, its teaching being confined to only post-graduate.

1040. The University has its own buildings on its campus, situated on a hillock known as Chhota-Mahabaleshwar, the site known for its natural beauty and salubrious climate possessing an area of about 325 acres. It has established 11 Post-Graduate Departments *viz.*,

1. Statistics, 2. Chemistry, 3. Physics
4. Geology, 5. Kannada, 6. Economics
7. Politics, 8. Sociology, 9. Philosophy
10. History, 11. English.

1041. In addition to the above, post-graduate instruction in other subjects has been made in some of the affiliated colleges.

1042. The strength of students has risen from 3,000 in 1950 to nearly 9,000 in 1956.

1043. An Educational Building estimated to cost about Rs. 35 lakhs was under construction during the year.

1044. The University Library has at present nearly 32,000 volumes. Nearly 5,000 books are added every year. The University subscribes to 320 journals and periodicals. It has also been furnished with the most up-to-date equipments such as lingua-phone records, micro-film reader, micro-film card reader, etc. Library.

1045. The University started its scheme of extension lectures in 1952. Since then, the University has continued the scheme and now these lectures which are arranged in mofussil places have become very popular. The main object of these lectures is to spread essential knowledge on popular subjects among the common people. Some of these lectures are selected and published under the Scheme of "University's Extension Lecture Series" under which small pamphlets are printed and sold at a cheap price of four annas per pamphlet. The University also arranged from time to time, research lectures by eminent scholars at the University centre. Under this series, the University has already published the following books: Publication Board and Board of Extra-Mural Studies.

(1) Introduction to Karnatak Mysticism—by Dr. R.D. Ranade.
(2) Hindu Code Bill—by Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar.
(3) Karnataka's Trans-Oceanic Contacts—by Dr. B. A. Saletore.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1046. Under the auspices of the Karnatak University, Dr. R. D. Ranade delivered a series of lectures on "Karnatak Mysticism" and the work of publishing these lectures in two volumes was on hand.

1047. The University has started publishing its own Research Journal—the Science Number of the Journal was published in July, 1957 and the Humanities Number was under print.

1048. The University has proposed to start a Circulating Library through which it is intended to supply books to readers even in remote villages and also to extend the scheme of lectures to the smaller villages.

Raising of Academic Standards at the Collegiate Level.

1049. From the academic year commencing with June 1956, the University has made tutorials compulsory at the First Year and Intermediate classes. Twenty per cent of the marks at the First Year and the Intermediate examinations are earmarked for the students' performance in the tutorials throughout the year. This has gone a long way in making the students take a sustained interest in their studies from the beginning of the year.

1050. The University has decided to start the three-year Degree Course from June, 1956. The Pre-University Course will come into effect from June, 1958. At the post-graduate examinations, a system of double valuation of answer books has been introduced.

1051. A system of moderation has been introduced at the Intermediate examinations.

Research Schemes.

1052. The University has undertaken a number of research schemes in the several departments and the affiliated colleges.

Scholarships and Studentships.

1053. The University has instituted a number of studentships for deserving students to prosecute their studies in the University Post-graduate Departments. The University also awards a number of prizes, medals, etc., for students standing highest at the University examinations.

1054. The University has been able to attract adequate grants from the University Grants Commission for all its developmental programmes. It has evoked the appreciation